

*225 Years of Excellence ...*

# 200th Anniversary

*Honoring Army and Military Intelligence Professionals*

## Reagan chosen as MI Corps CWO

Chief Warrant Officer 3 Sherman C. Reagan, now deceased, showed an interest in linguistics early in his life. He graduated from Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, in 1967 with a bachelor of arts in German.

Mr. Reagan began his military career on Feb. 13, 1969, when he enlisted in the U.S. Navy. Upon completion of basic training, he was selected for the Navy rating of Cryptologic Technician Interpretive Branch (CTI), and attended the 47-week Chinese-Mandarin Course at the Defense Language Institute in Washington, D.C.

After further training at the Submarine School in Groton, Conn., he was assigned to the Naval Security Group Activity at Brady Air Station, Hakata, Japan. During this assignment, he worked as a voice intercept operator, transcriber and reporter, and regularly deployed to aircraft carriers and submarines of the U.S. 7<sup>th</sup> Fleet.

When Brady Air Station closed in March 1972, Reagan left the service and returned to graduate school to complete a master's degree in German from the State University of New

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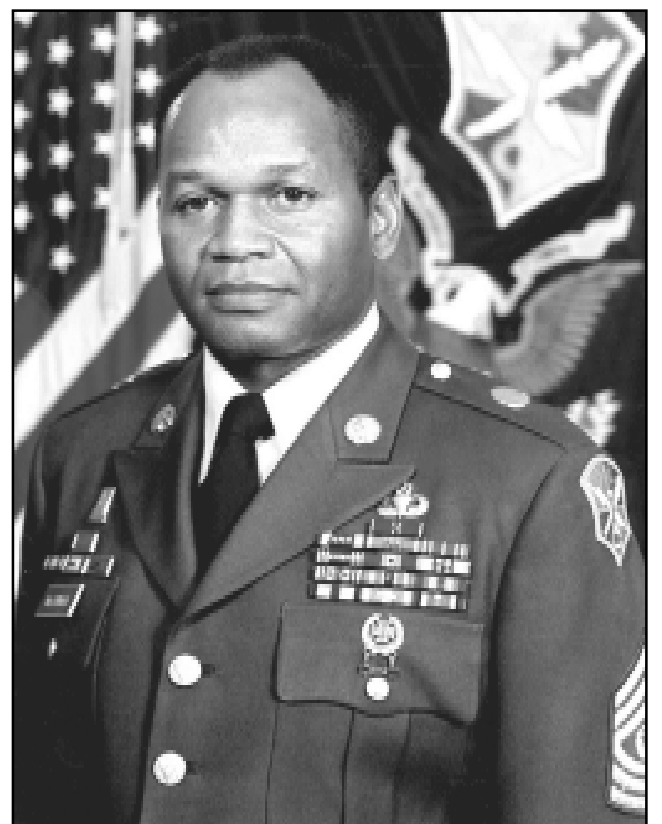
## Corps names new honorary SGM

*McCormick, academy's 1st top NCO, replaces Klehn*

Command Sgt. Maj. Sterling T. McCormick distinguished himself by exceptional service in a succession of high positions of increasing responsibility. His contributions to the Army and the nation span over 30 years, culminating in his assignment as the command sergeant major of Intelligence and Security Command.

His early assignments include service with the 172<sup>nd</sup> Military Intelligence Detachment, 173<sup>rd</sup> Airborne Brigade (Sep) in the Republic of Vietnam. In addition to his assigned imagery interpretation duties, he performed a myriad of intelligence tasks for the detachment. Included in these tasks were flying more than 80 combat aerial observer, Scout, and personnel detector missions in support of the 173<sup>rd</sup> Brigade combat assaults.

In June 1973, McCormick was assigned to the 8<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Company, 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division in the Federal Republic of Germany. Serving with the G2 Surveillance Target Acquisition and Night Observation Section, he participated in the fielding of the AN/PPS-5 Ground Surveillance Radar (GSR) to the Division, and setting up a division-wide qualification and proficiency course. The GSR set and the soldiers assigned to operate



**CSM Sterling T. McCormick**

U.S. Army photo

them were instrumental in monitoring the former East/West German border, providing the potential first warning of armored attacks to the tactical commanders.

After a successful tour in Germany, he returned

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## Hans: Instrumental in MI projects

Mr. Theodor Hans entered U.S. military service on Oct. 15, 1942, with the Army Air Corps. After completing Basic Training and Army Air Corps Specialist training, he was trained in Prisoner of War Interrogation.

During World War II, his first field assignments were in 1945 to the U.S. Forces, European Theater IPW programs in France, Germany, and England. His assignment history from March 1945 until October 1945 indicates that his military superiors had quickly recognized his spe-

cial area and language talents, as well as his natural aptitude for Military Intelligence duties. With only limited formal training, he was chosen to work in a demanding and critical project under the Deputy Director for Intelligence, USFET in Frankfurt, Germany.

As a translator and counter-intelligence analyst, Hans was instrumental in an Army Intelligence project that led to creation of the "Gehlen Organization" -- a group of German WWII military intelligence and CI offic-

ers who were reorganized under U.S. Army control and assigned to collect military and political intelligence in Soviet controlled areas. This organization would later become the Bundes-nachrichtendienst -- the current German national intelligence agency.

Hans' excellent work drew the favorable attention of his superiors and led to other important projects. In late 1945 and early 1946, he traveled to Berlin and conducted special CI assignments in a program to locate, detain, and interro-

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## McKee's 18-year intel career cut short by terrorist action

Maj. Charles Dennis McKee embodies the noblest virtues of the Military Intelligence profession.

His highly successful 18-year intelligence career, cut short by terrorist action, was dedicated to providing timely and accurate Human Intelligence (HUMINT) to national leaders and joint Warfighters alike. He was killed during the performance of a singularly difficult, extremely high-risk,

compartmented collection mission in support of national objectives related to the lives of Americans held hostage by terrorist elements. Prior to his death, McKee was personally responsible for uniquely relevant, high-impact intelligence reporting in this regard.

Upon graduation from Pennsylvania State University with a bachelor of sci-

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# Pattison: MI Corps' honorary col.

Retired Col. John A. Pattison was commissioned in 1959 from Michigan State University and served six years in artillery units.

In 1965, he transferred to the newly formed Military Intelligence Branch and spent the next year attending the MI Basic, Advanced and Counterintelligence courses. He was assigned to G2, XVIII Airborne Corps in 1966, followed by a one-year tour in

Vietnam, with the J2, Military Assistance Command.

Following his Vietnam tour, Pattison served three years at J2, U.S. Strike Command and returned to Vietnam as deputy G2, 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division. He was also S2 of a separate infantry brigade.

After attending the Army Command and General Staff College from 1971-72, Pattison joined the 66th MI Group in Germany where he

served successively as S2, detachment commander, and group executive officer.

In 1976, he began a three-year tour as G2, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) before becoming chief, Intelligence Systems Integration Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army.

Following his graduation from the Army War College

in 1982, Pattison became director of Training and Doctrine at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, and in 1983 was the center's first deputy assistant commandant.

In 1984, he became the G2, XVIII Airborne Corps, followed by command of the 525th MI Brigade (Airborne) at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Pattison returned to the Intelligence Center and



**Col. John A. Pattison**  
School in 1987 as deputy commandant. He retired in May 1989.

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ence degree in law enforcement and corrections, McKee enlisted in the U.S. Army Nov. 2, 1970. His initial military assignment was as area intelligence specialist, 801<sup>st</sup> Military Intelligence Detachment, 5<sup>th</sup> Special Forces Group (Airborne), First Special Forces at Fort Bragg, N.C. Here, in a four-year period, he displayed early talent as an area intelligence and special operations professional. He honed his intelligence skills in area target dossier preparation and OPSEC/physical security evaluation, achieving early promotion to sergeant.

Displaying natural leadership and special operations talent, McKee volunteered for and completed Airborne, Ranger, and Special Forces training, completing the latter as the distinguished graduate.

In 1974, McKee volunteered for Officer Candidate School. Completing OCS in 1975 as distinguished graduate, he received a Regular Army commission in military intelligenc.

Upon completing the Military Intelligence Officer Basic and Counterintelligence Officer courses, McKee's first assignment was in Germany with the 430<sup>th</sup> MI Detachment, 66<sup>th</sup> MI Group (MIG) as area intelligence bilateral project officer.

As a first lieutenant, McKee managed a sensitive bilateral HUMINT collection operations involving United States and West German personnel. The bilateral operation received top ratings by Theater and National consumers.

Following a highly productive and successful tour with the 66<sup>th</sup> MIG, McKee was reassigned to Bad Toelz, Germany, as assistant S-2 and targeting officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Special Forces Support Battalion and First Battalion, 10<sup>th</sup> Special Forces Group (ABN), First Special Forces.

Under McKee's leadership, his intelligence section prepared detailed area studies and target dossiers for 12 highly sensitive operational and strategic targets. Approved at the highest levels of USEUCOM, these target folders remained essentially unchanged through the end of the Cold War.

McKee returned to CONUS in 1979 to attend the Military Intelligence Officer Advanced Course and subsequent language training in Modern Standard Arabic at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, Calif. Upon graduation from DLI, he was assigned to Detachment 0, U.S. Army Operations Group, with duty in the Middle East.

Tensions in the region were high: the Soviet Union had invaded Afghanistan and threatened the free flow of Mideast oil; Iran still held U.S. citizens hostage and was at war with Iraq; Lebanon was experiencing a violent civil war with U.S. citizens held hostage, and Israel felt threatened on its borders. McKee's development of reporting sources during this turbulent period was unequalled. He provided the first U.S. reporting on a major terrorist-related OCONUS incident.

Selected for the Foreign Area Officer (FAO) program, McKee attended the Naval Postgraduate

School and graduated with a master of arts degree in National Security Affairs, concentrating on Mideast regional issues. Due to his maturity and demonstrated regional expertise, McKee was assigned as a Middle East desk officer in the Pentagon.

In 1985, McKee volunteered and was selected for sensitive duties with the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. Initially assigned as a desk officer, he planned and controlled sensitive overseas intelligence operations. His superb performance led him to be chosen for an extremely sensitive high-risk overseas assignment directly related to a National Command Authority high interest.

McKee deployed overseas in support of this effort. The operational environment was extremely hostile; American citizens were openly surveilled and targeted by governmental, nongovernmental, and rogue elements.

Gunfire and artillery shelling were a constant backdrop. McKee successfully performed intelligence functions in this environment for more than two years.

In December 1988, McKee and several members of the overseas intelligence effort were recalled to Washington, D.C., for debriefing and operational planning. During their travel Dec. 21, 1988, McKee was killed when PanAm Flight 103 exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland; the result of a terrorist bomb.

Maj. Charles D. McKee's career and accomplishments are distinctive and serve as an inspiration for military intelligence professionals everywhere. He was an expert collector, collection manager, analyst, and area specialist. His area expertise was perfectly tailored to the intricacies of peacetime engagement, operations other than war, asymmetrical warfare, and transnational terrorism.

He achieved tremendous operational success in the face of a ruthless, unconventional enemy. McKee was, above all, a superb Army leader and exceptional American who went without hesitation in harm's way to contribute meaningfully to the success of his comrades and the well-being of fellow Americans.



**Maj. Charles D. McKee**

# Klehn: 2nd SGM of MI Corps

*Inducted in Hall of Fame in 1994 as Honorary SGM*

Retired Command Sgt. Maj. David P. Klehn entered the U.S. Army as an infantryman in April 1961. He served as an automatic rifleman, team leader and squad leader in the 2d Infantry Division at Fort Benning, Ga.

In January 1963, he joined Special Forces and served as a radio operator, communications chief, platoon sergeant and first sergeant in Special Forces units at Fort Bragg, N.C., Vietnam and the Panama Canal Zone. While in Vietnam, he was directly responsible for the rescue of the survivors of an overrun Special Forces unit in Ashau.

In 1972, Klehn began his military intelligence career as a counterintelligence agent in the 111<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Group in Columbia, S.C. From 1973 to 1976, he was assigned to the 9<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Company at Fort Lewis, Wash. While there, he served as a team member of the first Sensitive Area Vulnerability Estimates conducted on Nike Hercules units at Fort Richardson, Alaska, and the chemical testing/storage areas of Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah. From 1978 to 1980, Klehn was assigned to the 165<sup>th</sup> MI Battalion, 66<sup>th</sup> MI Group, in Frankfurt, Germany, where he conducted similar security assessments of sensitive units throughout Europe. In 1979, he was selected to debrief two of the first 13 hostages released from Iran. The intelligence gathered was used to plan later rescue missions of the remaining hostages.

From 1980 to 1984, he was the sergeant major of the Counterintelligence/Signal Security Support Battalion, 902d Military Intelligence Group at the Presidio of San Francisco. He served as a member of an operations security evaluation team under the direction of Headquarters, Department of the Army.

Klehn served successive tours as command ser-



Retired CSM David P. Klehn

U.S. Army photo

*In 1979, Klehn was selected to debrief two of the first 13 hostages released from Iran. The intelligence gathered was used to plan later rescue missions of the remaining hostages.*

geant major of 2<sup>nd</sup> School Battalion and 1<sup>st</sup> School Brigade at Fort Huachuca from 1984 to 1986; the 66<sup>th</sup> MI Brigade in Munich, Germany, from 1986 to 1989; and ultimately, the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca from 1989 to 1991. Klehn was the second sergeant major of the Military Intelligence Corps.

Upon his retirement in 1991, he was presented his second award of the Legion of Merit for 30 years of dedicated military service. In 1994, CSM Klehn was inducted into the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame and appointed as the Honorary Sergeant Major of the Corps.

# Junias A. Watlington remembered

Junius A. Watlington's military career began in June 1944 and culminated in his retirement as a lieutenant colonel in August 1968.

In the early 1960s, Watlington served on a staff responsible for human intelligence (HUMINT) operations in Latin America. He then commanded a unit in Miami, charged with conducting operations against Communist Cuba.

In the mid 1960s, he served as the deputy commander, 502<sup>nd</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion in Korea. Later, he served with the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence where his HUMINT expertise was paramount in developing organization, training, and doctrine for Army Intelligence in Vietnam.

Watlington's extensive military experience superbly qualified him for managerial duties with the Army's Military Intelligence Civilian Excepted Career Program. He served as the operations officer for the clandestine HUMINT collection unit of the 500<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Group in Japan and was later promoted and reassigned as liaison officer for the commander, 500<sup>th</sup> MI Group.

The culmination of Watlington's 35-year HUMINT career saw him serve for seven years as director, Collection Operations, U.S. Army Operational Group, INSCOM. Under his tutelage, this collection unit spearheaded HUMINT collection in the Third World. Its accomplishments were honored four times by the Director of Central Intelligence as "National HUMINT Collectors of the Year."

# In Memorium: Special Agent Arthur S. Komori 1915-2000

Arthur S. Komori was recruited in Honolulu by the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Police in February 1941. The University of Hawaii honor student and athlete was also an ROTC cadet, licensed pilot and Japanese linguist.

Special Agent Komori began his intelligence career as an undercover agent in Manila, Philippines. For eight months prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, he undertook the deadly serious game of surveillance against the Japanese Business Community.

In late December 1941, Komori

was sent to Bataan to interrogate Japanese prisoners of war; translate Japanese diaries, letters and combat documents; intercept Japanese military communications; and pioneer the method of psychological warfare.

In April 1942, he was transferred to Australia to join Gen. MacArthur's staff and report on Japanese combat tactics on Bataan. In September 1942, Komori instructed the first MI Language School graduates who translated Japanese documents and interrogated POWs captured in Guadalcanal. During this time,

Komori developed and wrote the method for treatment and interrogation of Japanese POWs by the MI service that was used throughout the war in the Pacific.

Komori was posted as liaison to the Australian government to monitor and evaluate Japanese broadcasts in March 1944.

In August 1945, he was present at the surrender ceremonies aboard the Battleship Missouri and thereafter served as interpreter for Gen. Elliot Thorpe, commandant of the 441<sup>st</sup> CIC detachment.

On April 9, 1948, Komori was attached to a special task force to provide security for Eniwetok Atoll, site of atomic weapons testing.

Komori resigned his commission in 1952 after MacArthur was discharged. His contributions to the Military Intelligence Corps and the nation were always made in silence, unrevealed and most often in deadly peril.

These continued acts of extraordinary and unheralded heroism are indeed unique, one of a kind, and have few parallels.

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When the refugee and defector flow to West Germany from Communist Eastern Europe began to grow in the 1950s, Hans was one of a small group of particularly capable CI field personnel who directly guided and influenced the development of the U.S. and Allied Intelligence and Security Screening Program at the Berlin-Marienfelde Refugee Processing Center and Camp.

gate key “wanted persons” who were formerly in the NSDAP, the SS, and the RSHA (principal NAZI state security and political police organizations).

Due to his superb performance, he was permanently transferred to Berlin in May 1946, and in August of that year he was asked by the Region VIII CI commander to accept a civilian position as a CIC special agent. When the refugee and defector flow to West Germany from Communist Eastern Europe began to grow in the 1950s, Hans was one of a small group of particularly capable CI field personnel who directly guided and influenced the development of the U.S. and Allied Intelligence and Security Screening Program at the Berlin-Marienfelde Refugee Processing Center and Camp. There, they developed and installed CI and security screening procedures resulting in the early detection and exploitation of hostile agents, attempting to use the refugee system as a cover.

As a phase of CIC’s counter-subversive mission in Berlin, Hans was highly successful in developing and exploiting numerous clandestine sources in the East German government, Communist Party, and other institutions. Among his other accomplishments in Berlin, Hans managed and directly participated in the defection of an East German State President to West Berlin. The result of which lead to major intelligence gains. He also guided the successful apprehension of an East Germany based Soviet Intelligence officer, removing him as a threat to the security of West Berlin; and, Hans provided early warning reporting on Soviet and East German operations to abduct western anti-communist journalists, human rights activists, and political figures.

Hans also worked extensively on Order of Battle (OB) collection of Group Soviet Forces Germany (GSFG), the developing GDR army,

and other Warsaw Pact forces. Mr. Hans was both a supervisor and personal participant in this difficult, yet extremely important project. Applying lessons learned from earlier experience, he quickly developed a series of reliable collection sources in East Germany who furnished voluminous information concerning, capabilities, military movements, training exercises, troop rotation and other priority requirements.

Through his devotion to accurate and timely reporting and his team’s efforts, Region VIII was the 66<sup>th</sup> CIC Group’s key reporting unit concerning GSFG OB in the first half of the 1950s. However in 1958, after years of successful CI operations, Hans returned to the United States for personal reasons and entered the private sector. As result of his outstanding reputation as an authority on Soviet and East German psychological and terrorist activities against West German targets, he was subpoenaed in 1960 to testify as an expert witness before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Using only unclassified information from U.S. and German public sources, Hans presented a “tutorial” clarification of the threat, evoking high praise from the Committee and favorable press for the Army’s CI and security activities.

In June 1962, Hans resumed service with Army Intelligence as a civilian intelligence analyst and operations manager with the G-2, U.S. Army Caribbean Command, predecessor to U.S. Army Forces Southern Command (USARSO). In addition to his highly successful experience in CI and HUMINT operations in Germany, Hans brought to his new assignment special area and language capabilities acquired during a two-year working stay in Cuba from 1938 to 1940, while awaiting a visa for permanent immigration into the United States. By applying his knowledge

and prior experience of Soviet and communist use of sophisticated subversive, espionage, terrorist, and psychological warfare operations, he was immediately productive in this assignment.

The period of Hans’ Army Intelligence service in Panama was a time of expanding communist subversive and insurgency threat in Central and South America, including Soviet efforts to destabilize democracies in the region. With only limited resources and a vast geographic area to cover, Hans and a few other sophisticated, experienced, and hard working intelligence personnel, monitored the region’s volatile situation and made important contributions to USARSO’s mission.

In 1976 Hans was selected to return to Germany as a supervisory intelligence operations specialist in the 18th Military Intelligence Battalion, 66th MI Group. There, he assisted in directing the unit’s overt HUMINT

collection and reporting operations, and managed the battalion’s extensive interagency, multi-national coordination activities. During this time, overt HUMINT collection, primarily refugee and defector debriefings, were producing extremely high volumes of reports. These huge numbers of reports coupled with an antiquated and time-consuming reporting format, greatly hampered the battalion’s intelligence production efficiency.

Drawing on his extensive prior experience in field level intelligence reporting, Hans developed a new reporting format which was widely accepted and significantly improved the timeliness of intelligence reporting in Europe.

For his liason efforts within the 18<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion and his proven professionalism with HUMINT and CI activities, Hans was awarded the highly prized St. George Medal by the German Intelligence Service (BND).



Mr. Theodor Hans

U.S. Army photo



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York at Binghamton, which he completed in 1973.

Serving as a teaching assistant in the German Department, at the University of Wisconsin, Reagan instructed both undergraduate and graduate students. In 1979, having taught and studied linguistics thoroughly, and after re-enlisting in the U.S. Navy, he earned his Ph.D. in German Linguistics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

After successfully completing the Basic Arabic Course at the Defense Language Institute, where he was awarded the DLI Commandant's Prize for Excellence as a student of Arabic, Reagan was assigned to the Naval Security Group Activity at Fort Meade, Md. There, he helped establish Classic Paladin, a new organization which made Arabic, Persian-Farsi, and Hebrew linguists available for rapid deployments to a variety of missions in the Middle East.

Reagan also translated and transcribed Arabic at the National Security Agency and served as an air crewman on EP3 Orion reconnaissance aircraft. During this tour, he won the General Vernon Walters Prize for Linguistics, awarded annually by the CryptoLinguistic Association of the National Security Agency to the agency's outstanding military linguist.

In 1984, after accepting a direct appointment as a U.S. Army warrant officer, Reagan was sent to the 307<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion (CEWI) in Ludwigsburg, Germany, where he headed the Language Support Team of the VII Corps Technical Control and Analysis Element. In this capacity he developed and fielded the Army's first-ever computer-based training software for language specialists. This unique software was widely used by all services through the late 1980s.

Furthermore, as the Language Program Manager for the 207<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade,

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to Fort Bragg and was assigned to the 218<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Detachment (Airborne Corps), where he was a squad leader and then platoon sergeant of the Imagery Interpretation Platoon that supported numerous XVIII Airborne Corps training exercises, to include Emergency Deployment Exercises. In 1978, he performed duties as the noncommissioned officer in charge of the Imagery Interpretation Platoon in the Corps' support and contingency planning of the Zaire incident.

Following a second successful tour in Germany, he again returned to Fort Bragg. After completion of the Sergeants Major Academy, he reported back to HHC, 82d Airborne Division and served as the G2 Operations NCOIC. In 1989 he traveled again to Europe where he was assigned as the Sergeant Major, Assis-

stant Chief of Staff, VII Corps in Stuttgart, Germany. He served as the senior enlisted Intelligence NCO for the G2 Section.

After nine months he was chosen as the command sergeant major of the 2<sup>nd</sup> MI Battalion (Aerial Exploitation), 207<sup>th</sup> MI Brigade. Seven months into his assignment, McCormick prepared for the deployment of his unit to the Middle East for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, and returned home safely with the Meritorious Unit Citation.

Upon the inactivation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> MI Battalion and VII Corps organizations, he participated in the reassignment of all personnel and family members and the turn-in of all associated equipment.

Upon returning to CONUS, he served as the Fort Huachuca Garrison sergeant major before being se-



**Chief Warrant Officer 3 Sherman C. Reagan directly impacted the intelligence community throughout his career by using his knowledge of language and his ability to train linguists.**

Reagan implemented the first-ever Language Olympics, a three-day competition involving more than 200 language specialists. His original idea was a tremendous success and evolved into the Worldwide Language Olympics, sponsored annually by the Defense Language Institute.

In 1987, Reagan transferred to the U.S. Army Foreign Language Training Center, Europe (FLTCE) in Munich, Germany. There, he was in-

strumental in creating and establishing three entirely new departments — Polish, Serbian-Croatian, and Arabic.

Prior to the Gulf War, Reagan not only developed intense Arabic courses, but he also became the focal point in Europe for Arabic language support to U.S. forces during Operations Desert Shield and Storm. After the war, Reagan was promoted to director of instruction for all of FLTCE. His understanding of the need to enhance Arabic language training in Europe and his successful efforts to establish the Serbian-Croatian program years prior to direct U.S. military involvement in Bosnia, clearly demonstrated his commitment to anticipating the language-training requirements of the military well in advance.

At the end of 1991, Reagan was assigned to the 704<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade at Fort Meade. As the brigade's Command Language Program Manager, he managed the language training for the largest foreign language unit in the U.S. Army, responsible for more than 650 linguists in 20 languages. Reagan's original efforts from 1991-1994 to develop a comprehensive, quality language program were ultimately instrumental in the selection of the 704<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade as having the best Command Language Program (CLP) in Intelligence and Security Command, the Department of the Army, and the Department of Defense in 1997.

Upon his retirement in 1996, the consequence of Reagan's tenure was both far-reaching and permanent. He clearly established the criteria for integrating technology into language training and recognized the need for quality linguists to support the intelligence community. He directly impacted the intelligence community throughout his career by using his vast knowledge of language and his ability to train linguists.

lected as the commandant of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center's Noncommissioned Officer Academy. Overseeing the successful transition of the Fort Devens, Mass., NCO Academy into one Intelligence NCO Academy, he became the first commandant of the NCO Academy and opened the new academic facilities. He increased the student training population from nine to 17 different MOS's and saw 1,000 students circulate through the school per year.

Under his watch, the NCO Academy received TRADOC accreditation of ANCOC and BNCOC, and was cited by TRADOC for superior small group instruction.

Because of his success with the NCO Academy, he was chosen as the command sergeant major of the 513<sup>th</sup> MI Brigade, Fort Gordon, Ga. As the Army's Echelon Above Corps (EAC)

contingency unit, the 513<sup>th</sup> MI Brigade was of major significance in the nation's intelligence architecture.

In 1995, he was selected as command sergeant major of INSCOM. He provided his commanders with sound advice on the most appropriate ways of using the diverse Military Intelligence Military Occupational Specialties that are embraced by INSCOM. With the downsizing of forces, McCormick took great care to ensure that INSCOM retained only the best MI soldiers. His boundless energies both inspired the troops and enhanced the overall performance of INSCOM.

McCormick retired from military service in 1998. Having served in times of crisis and peace, having served in every NCO leadership position, he had proven himself to be a "soldier's soldier."

# Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame inductees: 1987-2000

LTG Harold R. Aaron ('88) COL John F. Aiso ('91) SPC Harry M. Akune ('96) 1LT Gardiner P. Allen ('88) MSG Lorenzo Alvarado ('88) COL Alfred W. Bagot ('88) SP5 Gerals L. Beatson ('89) BG Daneil Bissell, Jr. ('88) COL John H. Black ('96) COL Donald W. Blassak ('90) MAJ John R. Boker, Jr. ('90) Ms. Mary Elizabeth Bowser ('95) MAJ Ann Bray ('89) COL John A. Bross ('90) MSG Travis C. Bunn ('92) COL John M. Carr ('88) LTG Marshall S. Carter ('88) CSM Clifford L. Charron ('89) BG Malborough Churchill ('88) Dr. Rankin A. Clinton ('88) COL John F. Concannon III ('99) MG W. Preston Corderman ('88) MG Garrison B. Coverdale ('89) LTC Mercedes Cubria ('88) COL Elvin J. Dalton ('88) LTG Phillip B. Davidson, Jr. ('88) SES-5 James D. Davis ('97) LTG John J. Davis ('88) COL Byron K. Dean ('99) MG Charles J. Denholm ('88) SGT Peter de Pasqua ('88) COL Douglas C. Dillard ('90) MW4 Robert P. Donohue ('94) MG William J. Donovan ('88)	COL George R. Eckman ('89) Ms. Sarah Emma Edmunds ('88) LTG Charles B. Eichelberger ('92) COL Carl F. Eifler ('88) BG Orlando C. Epp ('88) COL Richard E. Evers ('88) LTG Alva R. Fitch ('88) MG Thomas J. Flynn ('88) MG Benjamin D. Foulois ('88) Mg James E. Freeze ('87) Mr. William Friedman ('88) COL Harry K. Fukuhara ('88) COL William H. Gardner ('92) 1LT Charles B. Gatewood ('88) BG George W. Goddard ('87) MG George A. Godding ('87) LTG Daniel O. Graham ('88) Miss Virginia Hall ('88) <b>Mr. Theodor Hans (2000)</b> Senator Chick Hect ('88) LTC Ethan A. Hitchcock ('88) COL Parker Hitt ('88) SFC Benjamin T. Hodge ('97) COL Leland J. Holland ('88) Mr. Herbert S. Hovey, Jr. ('91) CSM George W. Howell, Jr. ('87) LTC Gordon R. Huff ('89) Mr. John T. Hughes ('89) CSM Clovis D. Ice ('88) LTC Gero Iwai ('95) MAJ William I. Jennings ('88) Mr. Edmund C. Jillli ('88) COL Fredrick W. Johnston III ('94) PFC Stanley W. Kapp ('88)	Mr. Merrill T. Kelly ('88) COL Robert Kelly ('96) COL James H.P. Kelsey ('96) Mrs. Lillian Klecka ('88) CSM David P. Klehn ('94) LTC Thomas Knowlton ('96) BG Oscar W. Koch ('93) Mr. Kenneth T. Koeber ('94) CWO Arthur S. Komori ('88) COL Solomon T. Kullback ('88) CWO Robert A. Leigh ('91) Mr. Thaddeus S.C. Lowe ('88) COL Duwayne C. Lundgren ('91) Mr. Joseph P. Luongo (94) COL Paul R. Lutjens ('88) CWO Theodore M. Mack ('88) COL Sidney F. Mashbir ('88) Mr. Hisashi J. Masuda ('88) Mrs. Dorothe K. Matlack ('87) MSG Roy H. Matsumoto ('97) MG Joseph O. Mauborgne ('88) <b>CSM Sterling T. McCormick (2000)</b> MG Joseph A. McChristian ('88) CW3 Ann M. McDonough ('88) COL John J. McFadden ('88) <b>Maj. Charles D. McKee (2000)</b> CSM Raymond McKnight ('98) LTG Paul E. Menoher, Jr. ('98) SP5 Edward W. Minnock ('90) 1LT Edward R. Moore ('88) LTC Arthur D. Nicholson, Jr. ('91) MG Dennis E. Nolan ('88) COL Seth F. Nottingham ('98) LTG William E. Odom ('89)	CW5 Robert P. Oliver ('95) MG Julius Parker, Jr. ('90) Mr. William L. Parkinson ('99) COL Boris T. Pash ('88) COL John A. Pattison ('91) COL Peter A. Petito ('88) MG Cloyd H. Pfister ('94) Mr. Allan Pinkerton ('88) LTG William E. Potts ('87) CW4 William T. Ragatz ('90) COL Kai E. Rasmussen ('88) LTC Billy C. Rea ('92) <b>CW3 Sherman C. Reagan (2000)</b> CWO Joseph E. Richard ('93) LTG William I. Rolya ('87) Countess Aline Griffith Romanones ('89) Mr. Kurt Rosenow ('88) COL Franz Ross ('88) COL Robert C. Roth ('88) CSM Louis H. Rothenstein ('90) COL Andrew S. Rowan ('88) COL James N. Rowe ('89) COL Frank B. Rowlett ('88) Mr. Edward Ryback ('92) LTC Richard M. Sakakida ('88) MG Charles F. Scanlon ('95) COL Harold R. Shaw ('88) COL Joe R. Sherr ('88) Mr. Paul R. Shoemaker ('91) COL Charles S. Simerly ('94) COL Abraham Sinkov ('87) 1LT George K. Sisler ('88) LTG Harry E. Soyster ('95) CPL Irving A. Stein ('88)	MG John F. Stewart, Jr. ('97) MG Archibald W. Stuart ('88) MG Albert N. Stubblebine III ('90) MAJ Kan Tagami ('96) MAJ Benjamin Tallmadge ('88) CPT Daniel M. Taylor ('88) Mr. Herbert W. Taylor ('93) LTC Robert V. Taylor ('99) MG Edmund R. Thompson ('87) LTG Arthur G. Trudeau ('88) MG Ralph Van Deman ('88) Ms. Elizabeth Van Lew ('93) COL William F. Vernau ('88) COL Eric Vieler ('88) COL Harold W. Vorhies ('99) BG George J. Walker ('90) LTG Vernon A. Walters ('87) COL William P. Walters ('93) Mr. Junius A. Watlington ('92) LTG Sidney T. Weinstein ('90) COL Norman S. Wells ('87) COL Jerry G. Wetherill ('90) LTG James A. Williams ('87) MG Charles A. Willoughby ('88) MSG John R. Wilson ('90) LTG John R. Wilson ('87) LTG William P. Yarborough ('88) MAJ Herbert O. Yardley ('88) COL Charles D. Young ('99)
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Bold face names indicate 2000 Hall of Fame Inductees

## LTC Thomas Knowlton Award

The Lt. Col. Thomas Knowlton Award was established in 1995 to recognize individuals who have contributed significantly to the promotion of Army Intelligence.

The Military Intelligence Corps Association (MICA) is the sponsor and provides financial resources, administrative control and publicity for the award.

Lt. Col. Thomas Knowlton was a natural choice as the hero for the Military Intelligence Branch. He was commander of “Knowlton’s Rangers,” the first intelligence and reconnaissance unit of the Army during the American Revolution.

The unit was nicknamed “Congress’ Own” and was officially established in 1776 by Gen. George Washington.

Washington charged Knowlton to raise a regiment, expressly for “desperate and delicate “ intelligence services.

The Knowlton Rangers are generally regarded as the genesis to what eventually became the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Branch.

The unit’s mission included supplying forward reconnaissance, scouting enemy outposts, collecting intelligence, and performing other secret duties “either by water or land, by day

or night.” Knowlton was naturally bright, courteous and always praised others. He was calm and collected in battle, and he knew no fear of danger.

Knowlton was killed in battle on Sept. 16, 1776, while pursuing the British during the Battle of Harlem Heights.

Recipients of the Knowlton Award receive both a medallion and a certificate. The design for both captures the military spirit and determination of our hero as he is reloading his musket and preparing for future battle.

Nominees for the Knowlton Award must:

- \* have demonstrated excellence in intelligence or superior support to Military Intelligence, either in the military or civilian community.
- \* the highest standards of integrity, moral character, dedication to duty, demonstrated superb professional competence and leadership in a Military Intelligence unit.
- \* be nominated for the award by a MICA member.

Any officer, warrant officer, enlisted soldier or civilian who have demonstrated outstanding support of the Military Intelligence community or a specific intelligence unit may receive the Knowlton Award.



The Military Intelligence Corps Crest is an Oriental blue shield with a golden sphinx superimposed over a crossed key and lightning bolt on a background of gold. Below the shield on a scroll is the Military Intelligence Motto - “Always out Front.”

The heraldry of the crest encompasses both the rich heritage of Army Intelligence and represents the multidisciplined nature of MI today.

The oriental blue of the shield is one of the traditional colors of MI. The lightning bolt represents one of the three intelligence disciplines ... Signals Intelligence and Electronic Warfare. The sphynx, symbolizing wisdom and silence, is the trditional symbol of another discipline ... Human Intelligence. The key signifies the cornerstone mission of MI ... unlocking the enemy’s secrets. The gold background of the crest symbolizes the achievements made by MI since the first Army Intelligence Unit was created in 1776.